Approved For Release 2001/05/23 : 01A-Rth 84-00933R000200090006-7

STATINTL

15 October 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution

FROM:

STATINTL Executive Officer, ODP

SUBJECT: Board of Directors Meeting, 11 October 1979

PRESENT:

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opened the discussion of "The Value of (SAFE/ADPE) Compatibility with Existing ODP Hardware/ Software" by reviewing the events that led up to the meeting. He said that the SAFE contractor will be writing an RFP for SAFE hardware in FY-80. One of the constraints on the RFP is that CIA and DIA SAFE architecture must be the same. question of SAFE ADPE compatibility with existing ODP hardware and software was raised some time ago within the Consolidated SAFE Project Office (CSPO) and led to the attached CSPO/ODP. This study is an attempt study by to quantify the benefits of SAFE compatibility with ODP hardware and software. said that if the Board of Directors agreed that the method used in the study was validSTATINTL CSPO will do a similar study for DIA compatibility.

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2. asked how much time we had before the RFP was due to hit the street. replied that the SAFE contractor, wants the RFP out by March 1980 but that he believes that June 1980 is more likely.

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said that he views SAFE in the long term as another set of capabilities ODP delivers to the Agency. As such, SAFE compatibility with existing ODP hardware and software is an overriding consideration and therefore attempts to quantify the value of compatibility are meaningless. Following this line of thought, asked what ODP's reaction would be if a particular vendor offering non-compatible equipment were to discount his price by the dollar value we had placed on compatibility. Would such a discount be sufficient to compensate for the lack of compatibility?

Solve the system life costs generally occur after Initial Operating Capability (IOC) is achieved.

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4. said we should look at compatibility at a higher level than machine code execution, e.g., data standards, etc. He argued for putting a dollar value on compatibility so that the RFP could be openly competed in order to give CIA and DIA the most cost effective SAFE system available.

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- asked what the long term impact of a SAFE Center using non-IBM architecture would be on ODP. Where will CIA house the support people, staff and contractor, needed to maintain the Center? Everyone agreed that if SAFE used a non-IBM architecture, the number of support personnel would be greater than if SAFE used IBM-compatible architecture. How much greater was not agreed. The space for housing support personnel (2,000 sq. ft.) has been raised as a requirement to Office of Logistics, but no space has been identified.
 - 6. After much debate, the following was agreed:
 - a. SAFE continues to be ODP's responsibility after it becomes operational. The details of this responsibility remain to be specified in the SAFE Transitional Plan. It was never envisioned by anyone that SAFE would be a turn-key system turned over to NFAC for operation.
- STATINTL
- b. There exists a basic disagreement among
 Board members, chiefly between
 as to whether compatibility (at
 least of the large mainframes) is an overriding
 factor in SAFE procurement or a factor (among many)
 which could be quantified for evaluating RFP responses.
 This issue can best be resolved by a policy decision
 from the Director of Data Processing. *

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- c. ODP Processing and CSPO agreed to a consolidated point for the SAFE and Ruffing Centers.
- 7. At suggestion, the Board agreed to delete the second sentence on page 6 of the study done by
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- 8. The meeting adjourned at 1500 hours.



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* in his review of these minutes expanded this paragraph as follows:

"The issue of whether to reverse the direction of the CSPO in an open competition and direct the architecture of SAFE computers independently of functional requirements cannot be resolved by a decision from the Director of Data Processing. It was noted that the DIA question is very similar, more persuasive, and based on Honeywell hardware."

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6. After much debate, the following was agreed:

a. SAFE continues to be ODP's responsibility after it becomes operational. It was never envisioned by ODP that SAFE would be a turn-key system turned over to NFAC for operation.

b. There exists a basic disagreement among Board members, chiefly between

as to whether compatibility (at least of the large mainframes) is an overriding factor in SAFE procurement, or a factor which could be quantified in dollar terms for evaluating RFP responses. This issue can only be resolved by a policy decision from the Director of Data Processing.

- c. ODP Processing and CSPO agreed to a consolidated point for the SAFE and Ruffing Centers.
- 7. At suggestion, the Board agreed to delete the second sentence on page 6 of the study done by
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